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4. Schottland has three small and separate harbors, all located on the southern side of the Mierzeja Wislana. One is the merchant port, which is undamaged, and which principally handles shipments of wood; at this port, small Soviet naval vessels, principally trawlers and rapid motor boats, call from time to time. The second is the fishing port, which is very small and which was damaged; it can be used only for fishing cutters and boats. The third harbor is used for passenger traffic to Elblag, Tolkmicko, and Frombork (Frauenburg - Q55/Z12).
5. East of, and close to, Schottland is located a hunting castle, which was owned at one time by Kaiser Wilhelm II. It was pillaged by the Russians, but the Poles rebuilt it in 1949. It is now used as a vacation center for high-ranking Polish Communist officials, who come alone or with their families. Normally, a small WOP outpost, consisting of six men, is stationed at this location; however, whenever the castle is used by Communist officials, at least one UB (Security Police) platoon is added to the force.
6. Katy (Bodenwinkel - Q55/Y82) is a locality situated at the western end of the Mierzeja Wislana. A narrow railroad, which extends to this point, has been reconstructed. Katy has a small harbor, which up until now was usable only by motor boats and sailboats; however, in 1951, dredging operations were begun, which will eventually permit fishing cutters and larger boats to enter the harbor.
7. Since the end of 1950, the Polish state firm, Military Construction Enterprise (Przedsiębiorstwo Wojskowe Budowlane), has been engaged in building some military installations at Katy and is employing at present about 300 workers. A group of pioneers is also taking part in the construction. 25X1
 rail shipments of concrete, cement, bricks, iron (both sheets and wire), lime, gravel, lumber, planks, together with many other construction materials, arriving at Katy. Military barracks were also to be erected there.
8. In the vicinity of Katy there still remain many German wartime bunkers.¹ Following the end of the war and principally since 1948, those bunkers which had been damaged, together with a few which were in good condition, were excavated and removed on trucks. However, since the beginning of 1951, the excavation of bunkers has ceased because they were considered to be useful and necessary in their original locations.
9. Sztutowo (Stutthof - Q55/Y82) is a large locality situated near Katy, where a former German concentration camp is situated, of which only a few ruins of the crematories now remain. Most of the camp's many wooden barracks were pillaged and destroyed, and some of the lumber and bricks used in the camp buildings are now being employed for the construction described in the paragraph above. Also located at Sztutowo is the WOP headquarters for the sector from Nowa Karczma to Bonzak;² the sector commander is Captain Jan Badziura, a Russian Pole, who has a detachment of about 140 soldiers under his command. The detachment is housed in two wooden barracks, located on the western edge of Sztutowo, which were occupied during the war by German Gestapo troops assigned as guards to the concentration camp.
10. In the latter part of the summer of 1951, Ignacy Stasinski, a Communist Party activist, aroused the WOP detachment at Sztutowo by reporting that he had observed a parachutist landing. As a result, all personnel belonging to the WOP, to the UB, and to the militia, along with two UB companies from Gdansk (Danzig), were assigned to surround the area and to halt all traffic. For

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three days and three nights, no one was permitted to leave their house or to work in the fields. At a public ceremony, Stasinski was given 10,000 zloty. Despite continued searches, no evidence of any parachutist was uncovered, until about two weeks after the incident, a farmer found a punctured balloon in a field, to which was attached a pamphlet, Dzwon Wolnosci (Freedom Bell). Stasinski thereafter was taken from Sztutowo by the UB and is not known to have returned.

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1. ☐ Comment: The word bunker is used both in German and in Polish to mean a small concrete construction, extending partially underground and partially above ground, which houses three soldiers and one machine gun; the resistance of such bunkers varies, but they are generally able to withstand field artillery shells.

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2. ☐ Comment: Probably identical with Sobieszewo.

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